



# The AMBRI Biosensor

CDC/DARPA Seminar Day

# Executive Summary

## Goal

To extend the AMBRI Biosensor to Bacterial Detection for BWD Applications

## Requirements

<b>Sensitivity:</b>	Bacteria 100 per ml ; toxins < 20ng/L
<b>Stability:</b>	One month at 40°C
<b>Multi-analyte:</b>	<i>E.coli</i> , <i>L.innocua</i> , <i>Y.pestis</i> , <i>B.anthraxis</i> ,

## Deliverables

Design rules for silicon chip biosensor

Process parameters for microelectrode array fabrication

Design specifications for a commercial bacteria sensor

# Project Status

## Complete

- Flow cell complete and tested
- Electrode array process developed
- 96 sensor electronic chip designed, fabricated & tested
- UV flow cell constructed for photo-patterning
- Differential flow cell trials
- Caged biotin molecules synthesised for photo-patterning
- Bacteria fragmentation .optimised for improved sensitivity
- Membrane stabilising molecules synthesised
- Bacterial sensing demonstrated in a flow cell
- Sensitivity (1000 bacteria/ml) TSH ( $< 0.02\text{mIU/L}$ )



# Progress to Date

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## Pending

- Final testing of *E.coli*, *B.anthraxis*, *F.tularensis*, *C.burnettii*, *Y.pestis*
- (subject to availability of high affinity antibodies)

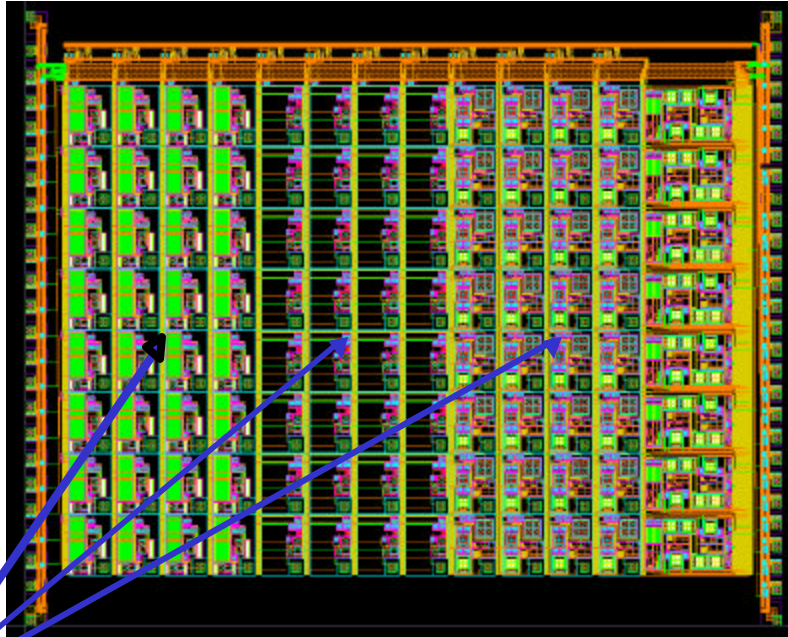
## Technology Transferred to Commercial Development

- Storage trials
- Interference trials



# Electronics & Chips

0.6mm TLM CMOS  
6mm x 8mm  
96 sensors  
32 of each amp.  
8 SD converters

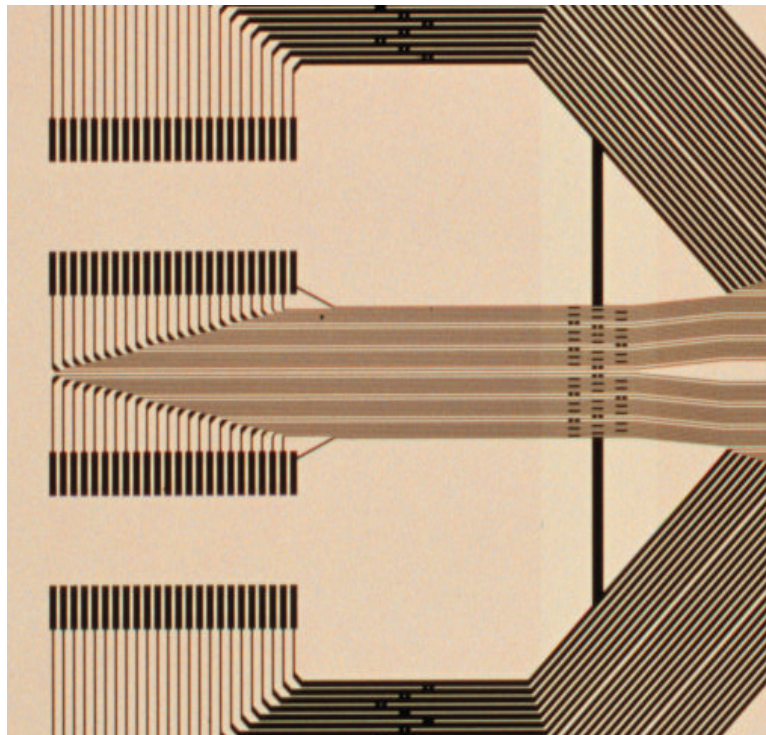


Three forms of amplifier  
(32 each) to test the  
best amplification format

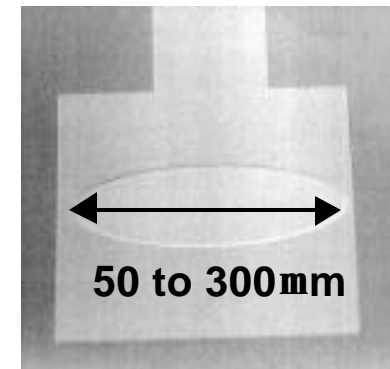
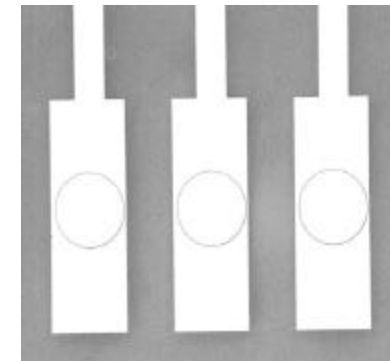
Eight x Sigma delta convertors  
allow parallel analog to digital  
conversion

# Fine Detail of Sensor Substrate

## Flow cell array

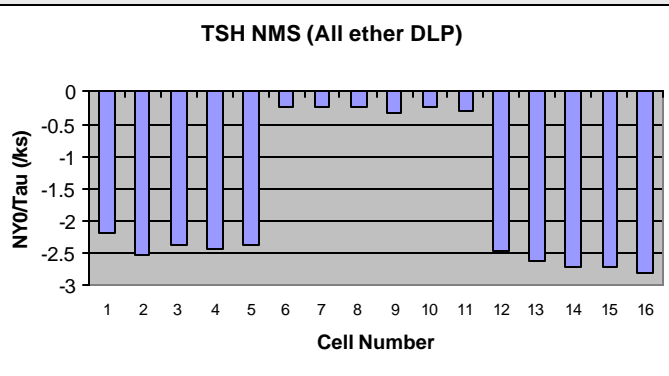


## Sensor pads

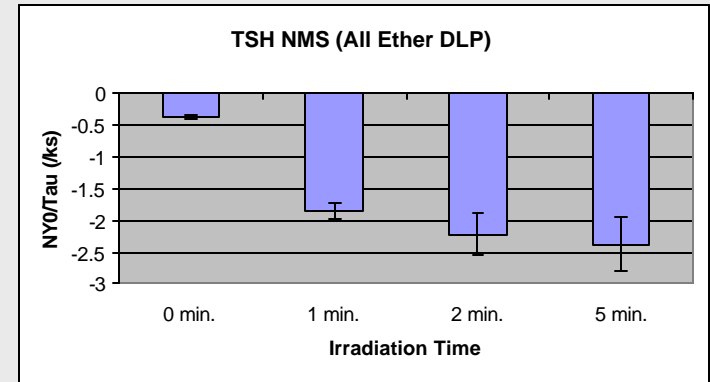


# UV Caged Biotin Results

## Comparison of analogues

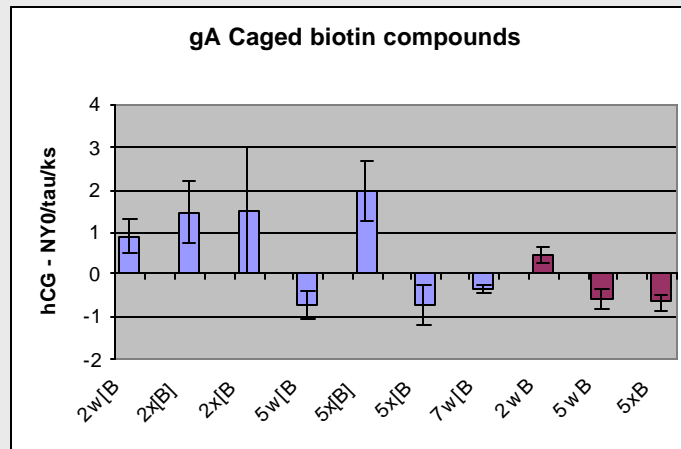


## Irradiation times



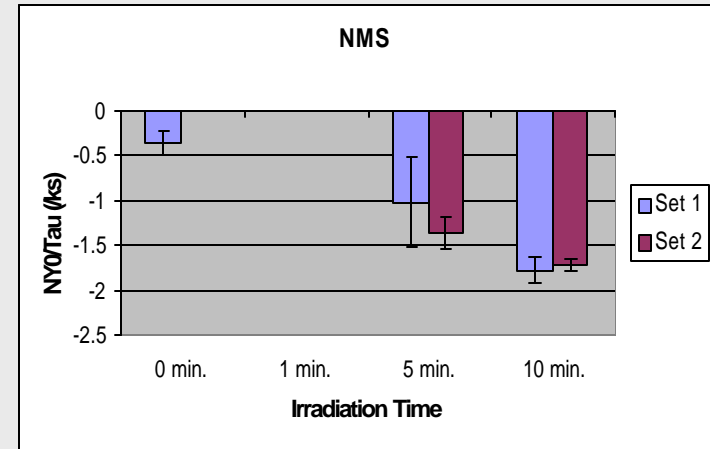
Membrane spanning lipid

## gA Caged biotin compounds



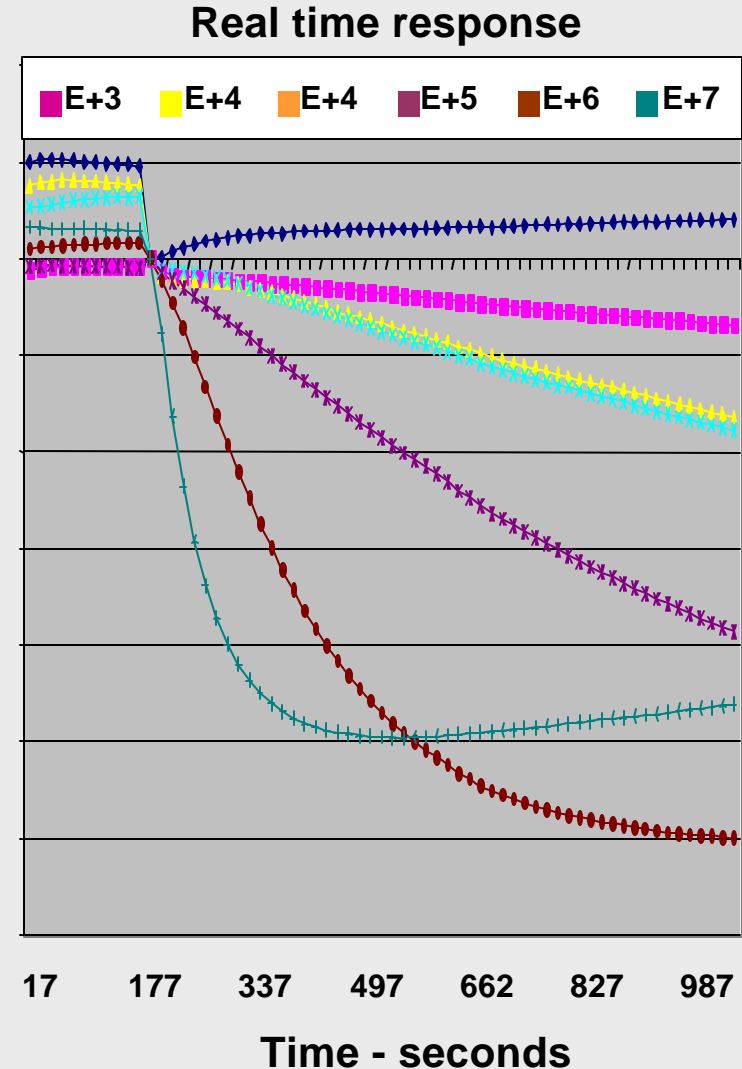
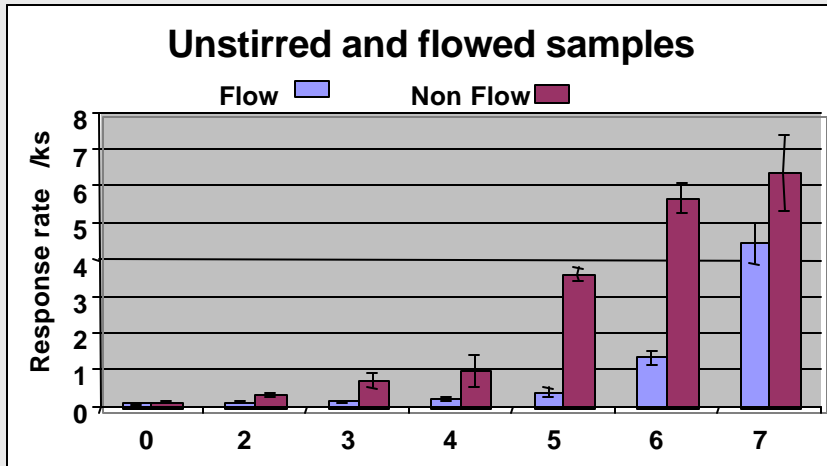
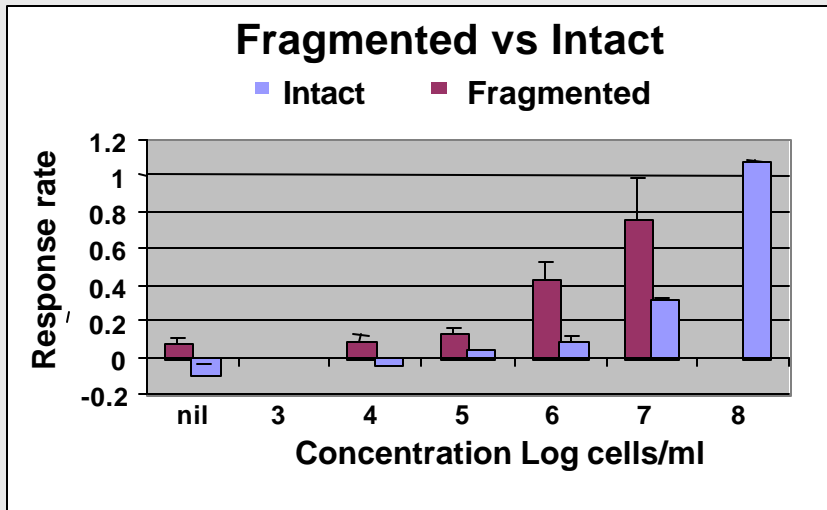
Gramicidin channel

## NMS



# Sample Flow & Fragmentation

Ecoli titration  $10^2$  to  $10^7$  cells/ml - work in progress





# Project End

## goals/milestones/expectations

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- Design rules for integrated circuit biosensor chip
  - Process control parameters for microelectrode array fabrication
  - Draft specifications for a commercial bacterial sensor
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- Relevant design principles integrated with medical diagnostic production

# Envisioned Deliverable

## Physical & Operational Requirements

- **Robustness to Environmental Conditions**

Ambulances

Field operations (biologicals)

- **Shelf Life**

1 year at ambient conditions

- **No Media Requirements**

- **Mobility (Field or Lab)**

Notebook sized instrument with external power

Defense unit could be handheld with integral power

Disposable is size of a business card

- **Sample processing requirements**

No external sample processing required

# Envisioned Deliverable

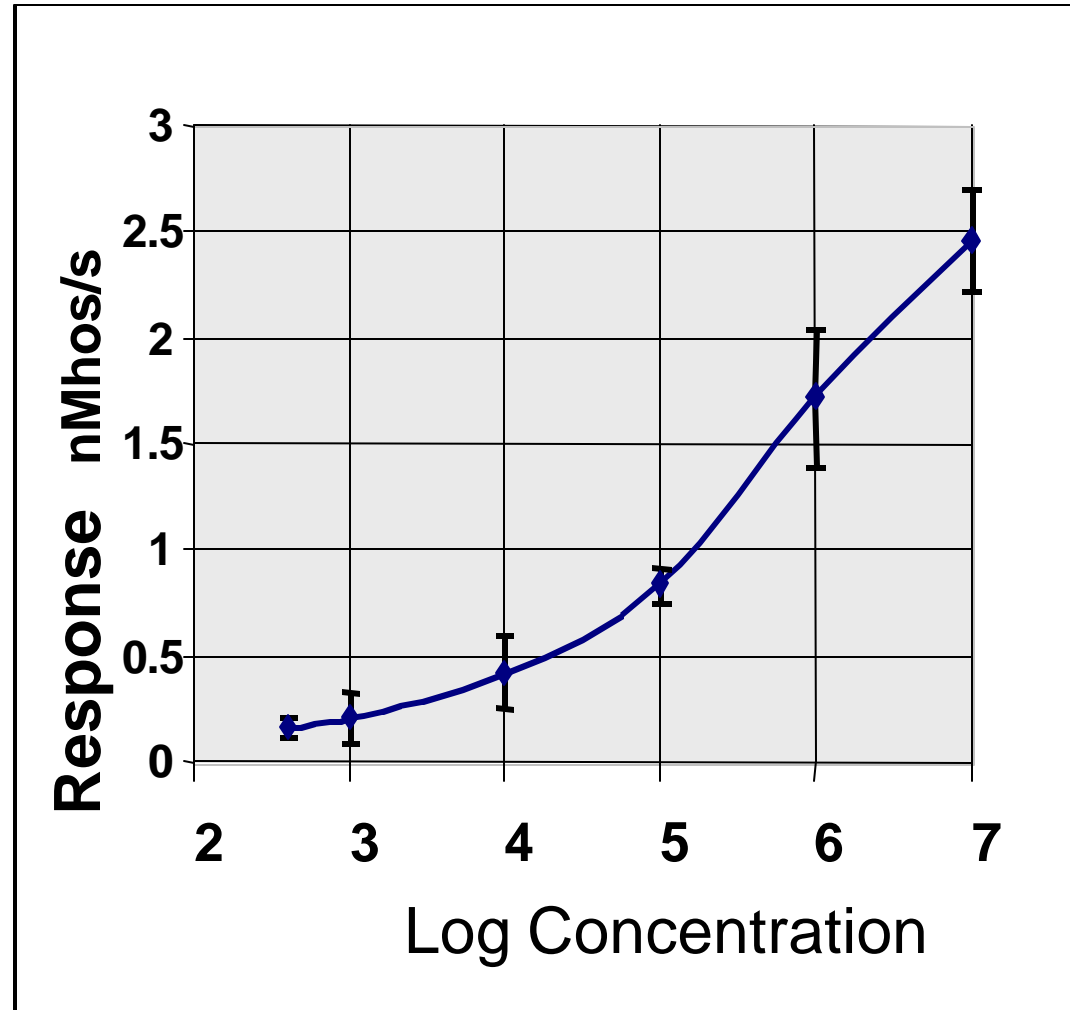
## Detection/Performance Capabilities

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- **Detection Limit** - < 1000 cells/ml at this time
- **Response Time** - Five minutes
- **False alarm rates** - Analyte & Format dependent  
Typical Targets
  - sensitivity - 95%
  - specificity - 95%

# Dose Response *E.coli*

(Fragmented with flow cell)



# Which Chemical Agents?

## ANALYTES DETECTED TO DATE

- **Hormones & Proteins:** TSH, HCG, T4, Ferritin,
- **Nucleic acid** DNA fragments
- **Drugs & small molecules:** Digoxin, DNP
- **Organisms:** E.coli (principal model organism)  
Y.pestis, L.innocua, B.anthraxis,  
Cryptosporidium, Giardia
- **Electrolytes:** potassium, sodium, chloride
- **Antibodies:** anti-TSST

*Can detect/identify/classify*

*any agent to which a suitable ligand can be found*

15/03/01 11:41

Confidential





# Summary

## Applications of Envisioned Deliverable

- Any immunoassay with a sensitive response in minutes
  - Continuous monitoring of an environment
  - Rapid screening of a population exposed to an infectious agent

## What are the unique capabilities of the AMBRI sensor

- Rapid, sensitive assay within minutes
- Small, compact, cheap and robust
- electrical format reduces matrix attenuation of signal

## What are the challenges to overcome

- Rapid development of high affinity (high on rate) antibodies
- In line bacterial disruption